

ry, from the moment war began, ceased in the  
ry. But I remember that that declaration has  
et in form been uttered. It is a fact which

slavery, from the moment war began, than, I think, in any other country. But I remember that that declaration, though it was not yet in form been uttered. It is a fact of record, bound, in a candid and dispassionate attitude, to recognize. I look abroad, however, and I see that the people of this country are not yet imbued with a rapidity which is indeed most gratifying. It was my privilege and pleasure a few days ago to look into the faces of many thousands of women, created in the image of God, and to see in their appearance and spirit, men and women of the same noble and generous character as those whom I have just assembled, and to see in them in their joy and thankfulness, the same noble spirit and the same noble spirit, the freedom which has come in this transition hour in the nation's experience, saw, with my friend Garrison, two thousand souls, the number, just arrived from the place, and they greeted their friend and liberator.

to appreciate the significance of the event, not been there to have given us that picture as proper historic contribution to the picture.

the nation. But I remembered, while I was there, that these people came from plantations situated on the basis of the old despotism, made possible, still more infernal and diabolical in its nature, of terror and of cruelty in this transition period. It was enough to stir one's soul to its innermost depths.

not, then, relieved from the burden of labor has heretofore borne upon our shoulders, and that there are many here to share it.

atives of the Federal government in the case of negroes coming within the Federal lines. I do not see the evidence of heartfelt sympathy arrayed in their warfare which many of these men must have. But I remember, nevertheless, that the peculiar which will be attributed to the American Slavery Society in history will be, that it was the promoter of the lax conscience of the nation, in hours and moments of peculiar darkness.

Now, I am rejoiced to remember, as I state that the war is substantially at an end, and that with its ending, peculiar responsibilities are thrown upon the shoulders of the citizen.

that we, as Abolitionists, should be heart and hand in earnest in this work. I think competent still to advise. I believe there

an hour when our friends were called as  
this very day; and therefore, while I have  
pleasure in the thought that we have re-  
solved to stand in our movement, I have an anxiety  
inexpressible, that we make no mistake, ei-  
ther individually or collectively. I believe there is  
in the hearts of many men and women who  
wrote a working element in this Society, a lo-  
cal advice and counsel and earnest labors, it  
would be a feeling of bereavement, I know, if  
I saw, and I believe it would be shared by  
all, that we had made a false association with  
women who think and feel in a different  
regard to the present condition of affairs.  
I assume that, as a necessity, the American  
Slavery Society, in form and name, must con-  
tinue to not believe there is a moral principle

from my innermost depths, that as a people  
necessarily to be exclusive and peculiar—we  
a line of labor and duty which no other as

Now, there is a single point which I want to get in connection with the general remarks of my friend, Mr. Garrison. I have felt always, and still, that there is a value which can scarcely be estimated, in a numerical or mathematical sense, in the thoroughly independent attitude of an individual organization. I cannot, with my own eyes, look at such an organization, as yet, where I should have seen nothing but the iron rule of a few men, working which I believe still to be the dominant force. I came part and parcel of the prevailing political system, and I do not need to rehearse to you, who have been educated in that view of things, wherein, by your membership in that party, I may, at a critical moment, either be forced to do violence to my convictions, or my convictions under my feet, that my

year has furnished its illustration, which I dwell upon, to show the disadvantage of associations, viewed in the light which I na-

Now Mr. Chairman, I think we have still to perform in regard to the completion of the abolishing slavery itself; but our main duty is to secure the foundation of the freed people's nation, and of the freed people's government, in the South—still to act as educators and preachers, where herein the compromising education of the principles of the whites, in the past, have diminished them at the critical moment to meet the advances of the enemy, now disarmed in the battle-field, but still potent in the brain; which has always beaten us, and with whom we are at disadvantage if the acute and conscientious of the Abolitionists, as individuals, or as a organized body, giving individuals greater power withdrawn. I recognize the clause of the constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society

main question, it of course was not, in the  
tion of the Society; it was incidentally  
with the main question. If slavery had

But there is another thought which per-  
sonal mind, and which I know weighs upon  
abolitionists who are listening to me. We are  
under peculiar circumstances. We have  
other, respected each other, loved each other  
is a decisive and marked difference of opinion  
we not, with our differing views, learned  
may respect each other while we differ! I  
as a practical part of the present situation  
American Anti-Slavery Society is nearly out

one of the subjects to come before us. Mr. [unclear] with a conviction which is firm and unaltered, doubt not, with a view which I am bound to follow, if I do not fully agree with it, believes that

in conction with this Society is over. The man of this meeting holds the same belief. The Society be divided by a strict party question, you can easily divine, from the which has already transpired, the result will be just that feeling which always exsisted societies. I raise, then, for your consideration, the question, may not this Society a dissolution, and, agreeing to it, may of its members as have in their hearts sciences a sense of duty to labor, properly come together in a capacity covering the still not wholly abolished slavery, and broader ground of human rights, as affecting the more particular, and inaugurate a new era of spontaneous, hearty and successful action.

clear for such action. I do not wish, for the action of this day or to-morrow shall to any imputation of motives, whichever

prove numerically the strongest. While I say that I differ in opinion from my friend Garrison, I do not believe for an instant that he is wrong. He is right in every other than he has ever been, and as I heard him himself in the most noble and timely words thousands of freed people assembled in Chicago, their true and steadfast friend (applause) action, then, let us be dispassionate, clear-sighted, and seek only the triumph of truth and justice. Let us believe God and our own sense of responsibility, and keep us from making any mistake.

WENDELL PHILLIPS—I am perfectly confident that twenty-five years of labor, affectionate and untiring, has enabled the Abolitionists of the American Slavery Society to discuss this question and to win, either one way or the other, without any

individual much less marked and peculiar  
beloved leader, it can be necessary to say, it  
may be a practical difference of opinion on

tion, without the slightest thought in his mind that it proceeds from any lack of desire for the interests and the safety of the colored people. He considers that self-respect should lead us to consider the possibility of any such misconstruction of our motives. Certainly, I have seen no reason for anything of the kind, in any of the day.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)









